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MONTANA STATE PRISON

DEER LODGE, MONTANA

Honorable Tim Babcock, GOVERNOR
Forrest H. Anderson, ATTORNEY GENERAL
Frank Murray, SECRETARY OF STATE

Ed Ellsworth, Jr., WARDEN
Reuben L. Dwight, DEPUTY WARDEN
Elmer Erickson, BUSINESS MANAGER

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

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Henry Loble, BOARD MEMBER

STATE PRISON WARDENS

Frank Conley	Territorial Warden to April 1921
M. W. Potter	April 1921 to June 1924
J. W. Cole	June 1924 to March 1925
A. B. Middleton	March 1925 to March 1937
T. R. Bergstrom	March 1937 to March 1941
Dudley Jones	March 1941 to December 1942
John E. Henry	December 1942 to March 1949
Lou Boedecker	March 1949 to March 1953
F. O. Burrell	March 1953 to April 1958
William Benson	April 1958 to September 1958
Floyd E. Powell	September 1958 to February 1962
Ed Ellsworth, Jr.	February 1962 to present time

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The Montana State Prison at Deer Lodge is the only correctional institution for adult offenders in the State of Montana. Offenders are received from the courts of the county where the felony occurred by direct commitment and delivered by the Sheriff or his Deputy to the prison.

Felons may be received at the prison from age sixteen and up. Men and women are sent to the prison for corrective treatment of their delinquent behavior. This involves many things, including changing attitudes, respect for laws, respect for people and property, wholesome use of leisure time, moral and spiritual guidance, good work habits, if possible, a worthwhile trade, education, self discipline or the ability to perform in a manner acceptable to the society in which he or she must live after release.

The purpose of the prison is the protection of society. This is a three-fold purpose in that the offender must be securely isolated from the society he has offended by failing to conform in an acceptable manner to the rules of that society as expressed in the laws it has passed, protection of the offender from adverse influence or physical harm while so confined, the rehabilitation of these offenders so they can return to society -- as 98% will - as useful contributing members, ready to take their place as tax-paying citizens, as assets instead of liabilities.

There is a direct relationship between the crime rate and the type of correctional

program within a state. A correctional institution has, in many ways, the same obligation as our educational institutions- preparing those sent to them to live acceptable, useful, productive, happy lives when they have completed the programs provided.

The prison at Deer Lodge was established in 1869, five years after the area became a Territory and twenty years before the Territory became a State. The first record of any prisoner which can be located shows that Samuel E. Hughes was received at the prison July 2nd, 1871 to serve a one year sentece for the crime of Assault With Intent to Kill. The record further reveals that he was pardoned by the Territorial Governor on July 25th of the same year.

Prisons have been a long time growing. Punishment among primitive man was conducted with vengeance and the person that had wronged another individual, or family, incurred the wrath of the whole group who usually banished him from the tribe or executed him, depending to some extent upon the seriousness of the crime. Punishment had not changed much by medieval times, except that mankind had devised more elaborate tortures and inflicted greater cruelty upon the wrongdoer. This was the era of the racks, iron maidens and numerous other inhuman practices called punishment.

All types of malefactors, old and young, sane and insane, were thrown into the same dungeon and treated with equal severity. Hardened criminals would teach their villainy to amateurs and when one's sentence was finished he might come out more desperate than before.

Until the 1890's, American prisons were patterned after the British system. Prisoners received inhuman treatment and neglect, regardless of whether they were proved guilty or awaiting trial. Minor crimes were punished by whipping, hanging by the heels or placing the victims in the stocks. Yet, crime increased.

Reformation of the criminal is a motive much more recently emphasized than the earlier ones, but certainly more important. A reformed criminal will plan no more crime; one who has been merely punished may be more vicious than ever.

Today, one who has been sentenced- even to a long term in prison has better treatment. He is watched and guarded as carefully as before, but his clothes and his cell are clean and he has healthful food. He is given work to do, sometimes in his own trade or he may learn a new trade that will benefit him when he is released. He has a chance to participate in the educational program which can earn him a high school or grade school diploma. He has a chance to find himself with his God. His time can be easy or his time can be hard. He can let the time slip by, day by day, or he can make each day count with new learned skills; the choice is up to him. The prison can make him work but it cannot make him have a desire to learn or change. It can only try to motivate the man.

Starting on December 19, 1894, each man committed to the prison was assigned a number. As of June 1, 1967, 22094 numbers were assigned to the men and women admitted to the Montana State Prison.

Interested groups of Montana adult citizens and taxpayers are urged to tour their only adult correctional institution to study the program and to ask any questions they may have concerning the prison. Tours of groups of twelve or more can be arranged by writing the Warden, Box 7, Deer Lodge. Groups must be seniors in high school or older, and tours must be on Monday, Thursday or Friday. Any group interested in a tour should make their request known far enough in advance for the necessary arrangements and should plan on arriving at the prison at 8:30 A.M.

DEPARTMENTS AND FACILITIES OF THE INSTITUTION

WARDEN

The Warden of the Montana State Prison is appointed by the Governor with the approval of The Senate. The Warden is responsible for the immediate management and control of the State Prison, subject to the general policies and programs established by the State Department of Public Institutions. The Warden may appoint and employ all necessary assistants and employees. The Warden is also to act as the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Warden Ellsworth in His Office At The Prison

PERSONNEL AND OFFICER TRAINING COURSE

The staff of the Montana State Prison is composed of 192 employees including the correctional officers, ranch personnel, office personnel and department heads. In comparison to other institutions in the northwest, this institution is understaffed. Correctional officers are still working a forty-eight (48) hour week and many of the employees are on a six day work week.

To be accepted for employment at the Montana State Prison a person must have high moral standards, honesty and integrity and must submit to a screening by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Any offense of criminal nature is cause for rejection.

A new employee is placed on a six month probationary status. During the initial employment stages a short period is devoted to indoctrination by shift leaders as "on-thejob training." This gives the new employee the "feel" of the institution.

The Probationary officers then attend the Officer' Basic Training Course consisting of 130 hours of highly concentrated school room instructions. Some of the training aids used are film, blackboard, charts, role playing, practical work, lectures, reading material and staff assistance. After completion of the basic training course, a timed examination is given and each officer must attain a satisfactory grade.

During the remainder of each officers' probationary period he received many hours of In-Service Training and must pass two more written examinations, upon completion of his probationary period. (An Organizational Chart will be found at the end of this booklet.)

GOVERNMENT OF THE INMATE POPULATION

Deputy Warden - Responsible for discipline of inmates

Government of inmates must, by necessity, be comparable to the government of any other group, tribe or nation of human beings in this age or any age in that any government of people must be based on a solid structure of rules, regulations and laws. These laws will differ with the prescribed standards of each civilization. What is considered to be a violation of laws of our culture will not necessarily be so in another. Once, however, these laws have been established and justified then any violation of same is considered to be an act of crime - the person or persons guilty of such an act of violation a criminal.

Punishment has also been varied as the established laws. Punishment that is violent in nature has been found to be nearly as useless as a cure. Down through the hundreds of years in which man has attempted to put a stop to crime, he has resorted to a multitude of barbarous, inhuman and useless means of punishment. He has impaled on a stake, burned at the stake, beheaded, branded, disfigured, amputated, hanged, shot and electrocuted. Crime has, however, steadily increased percentage wise during these same years.

The approach to the problem must therefore have been wrong. Today, both corporal and capital punishment are looked upon by more and more people as being wrong. These people believe that most violators' behavior can be changed and their attitudes can be altered so that they accept these established laws or rules of society. With this concept in mind, prisons died and correctional institutions were born. Within these correctional institutions are a group of violators who have broken the established rules as set down by their society and this same society has seen fit to segregate these individuals. It then becomes doubly necessary that these rule breakers be made to adher to a set of laws within the institution, that they be made to realize the importance, requisite and essential need to follow such laws. This brought into being the government of inmates.

This government must be established and always maintained on a strict standard. Discipline becomes the backbone of the institutional framework and all other extentions or programs are dependent upon discipline and security. The laws of the inmate government must be simple, complete and follow the policies laid down by the administration of the institution. Once established, they must be followed to the letter. The inmate must know where he stands. He must know if he follows these rules, he is safe. He must also know if he breaks these rules, retribution will be swift and certain. In this, he will have a sense of security and well being. This government must apply to all concerned and in exactly the same manner. There can be no plaguing or harassment of an individual merely for the atrocity or enormity of his crime. All inmates must be treated exactly alike-

with firmness, with support, with direction - if this government is to succeed. Therefore, once security is established, once discipline is maintained, then the additional ingredients required for correctional programs can be added.

A manual of policy and procedural memorandums is issued each employee, covering the rules and regulations under which they work. They are also issued an inmate rule book. These are the regulations for the government of prisoners. All rules and regulations must of necessity be carried out to the letter. Discipline in all cases is firm but fair. Infractions of rules are dealt with promptly, the sureness of punishment being much more effective than the severity. Punishment may range from a reprimand, loss of any or all privileges, loss of any or all "good time" or solitary confinement on bread and water. In addition, for continual infractions, the more serious infractions or inability to get along, an inmate may be confined in the Maximum Security unit for an indefinite period with loss of most privileges.

Rule infractions are reported in writing. The inmate is brought before the disciplinary court within twenty-four (24) hours except Sundays and holidays. The court is headed by either the Deputy Warden or Captain, a custodial officer and another staff member. The case is reviewed, the guilt or innocence determined and the punishment prescribed. The findings and punishment are reviewed in all cases by the Warden.

Discipline is necessary for any organizational plan to function, particularly where it concerns men in confinement. In addition, it is important that they be taught to live by rules within the institution as they must live by the laws when they are again in our free society.

Officer Training Class

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Business management consists of expenditure control, inmate's pay plan, office procedures, budgeting and inventory control. Expenditure control, inmates's pay, budgets with current appropriation balances are kept in the business office. It is broken down as follows:

I. Accounting Department:

A. Inmate Bookkeeping: A double set of accounting cards are issued for each inmate in the institution showing all receipts and expenditures which balance out with the control each week. Inmate payroll earnings as provided in House Bill #48 are computed and posted to each accounting card. Inmates are paid for actual work done (in four pay brackets) ranging from 10¢ to 40¢ per day. He is allowed to spend 70% of his pay and 30% is held as savings to be given to him when he leaves the institution.

Time cards are kept for each working inmate during the month and his work habits, his attitude, etc. are noted on this card by his supervisor for correctional and rehabilitation purposes. The payroll approximates $3,200 per month. There are approximately sixty (60) job titles at which an inmate may work with provisions in many of them for promotion to higher pay when he shows that he has earned it by evaluation thus providing incentive for better work habits and self-improvement.

When the inmate's earnings for the month is computed, a slip showing him his earnings is given him and at the end of each month he receives a copy of his statement for the month showing his earnings, leather sales, other receipts, canteen withdrawals or any other withdrawals.

To draw from the canteen, the inmate makes up an order on blanks provided, which he signs with his name and prison number. Any other orders or withdrawals on his account are written on an order and transfer slip on blanks provided and signed by the inmate showing item ordered, amount and to whom issued. These are always approved by the Warden, Deputy Warden or Captain.

A receipt is issued to the inmate for any money received or for hobby sales and this is posted to his account card. When the inmate leaves the institution, he receives a cash amount to close out his account.

An "Inmates' Account" fund is kept at the Deer Lodge Bank & Trust Company from which all receipts and expenditures of the inmates are made. This balance averages about

Business Manager in his office at the prison

$30,000, of which $5,000 is deposited with the State Treasurer, together with $815.00 in interest, $400.00 in petty cash at the prison office and the balance at the Deer Lodge Bank & Trust Company checking account.

Profits from the Canteen and 10% of the hobby sales are placed in "Inmates' Welfare" (a part of the inmates' account) from which sports equipment, movie films and T. V. sets are provided for the inmates.

The amounts reflected on the "Inmates Account Cards" are not large in dollars and cents, but the items are many and the work involved for pennies is detailed and time consuming.

B. Band Fund: In 1928, W. A. Clark, Jr. generously created a trust fund of $25,000 from which the interest yield was to be expended for the upkeep and maintenance of the Band of the Montana State Prison. This money is used for the purchase and maintenance of band instruments and supplies. Under the able management of the present trustee,

the original fund of $25,000 has increased to $27,000 and the spending balance at this time is approximately $700. At the present time the prison band is composed of seventeen (17) members.

Prison Band participating in Powell County Fair Parade

C. Personnel & Payroll: Each employee of the institution is required to make a time slip showing time worked, his job, days off, sick time or vacation time. These are approved by the department supervisor and sent to the business office for checking, recording and filing. The time slips are posted to the employees "employment record card", which shows in detail all the employee's time, earnings, subsistence received, withholding taxes, P.E.R.S. and Social Security. These cards are reconciled at the end of each quarter and the end of each calender year when quarterly and annual reports are made.

View of Accounting Department and Staff

D. Requisitions and Claims: All requisitions made up by the purchasing agent or the commissary supervisor are approved by the Business Manager and Warden. The accounting department numbers the requisition, shows appropriation fund from which requisition is to be paid. The original is sent to the State Controller and a copy is recorded and placed on file. When the purchase order is received, it is checked against the requisition and filed in numerical order until the order is filled and claim is submitted for payment. Confirming requisitions issued for emergency orders are approved by the

Business Manager and Warden. All claims are computed for accuracy, checked against the above-mentioned purchase orders or confirmations, approved and sent to Helena for payment. A claim is never approved for payment unless verified by the department supervisor or purchasing agent as received. When the warrant in payment of claim is received, the number and date is recorded and warrant is then mailed to the claimant. The prison has a contingent revolving fund at the Deer Lodge Bank & Trust Company, which is maintained for the purpose of paying inmates' gratuity or discharge fees, employees' unforseen terminating wages and other small contingent expenditures. Each month this is reconciled with the bank and a claim submitted for reimbursement of checks issued.

E. Records and Reports:

Claims Ledger which balances out each month with expenditures.
Detail Ledger and General Ledger from which reports of details of expenditures, status of appropriated funds and trial balances are made.
Ranch production for consumption.
Commissary and Warehouse issuance.
Trading accounts with other institutions.
P.E.R.S. reports.
Social Security quarterly reports.
Quarterly and annual reports for Federal and State withholding tax.

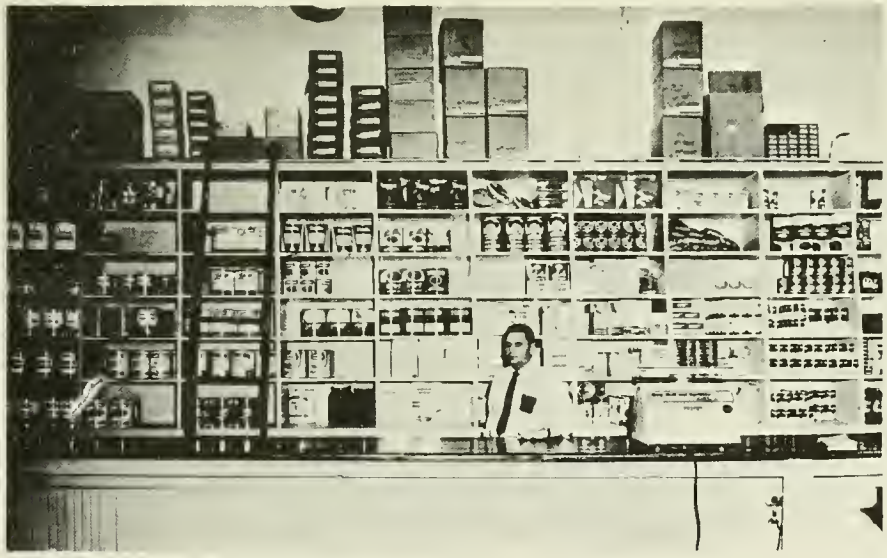
II. Warehousing: To order all materials and supplies that are needed for the maintenance and upkeep of the institution is the duty of this department, as well as to receive

View of Central Warehouse Showing Stock Bins

and issue all materials used in construction, repair and the general maintenance of the prison. No items are issued without a work order signed by the Warden or Deputy and the Business Manager, after thorough investigation as to the requirement. New tools are never issued without a tool turned in for replacement. It is required that all orders for purchase are placed through the warehouse. This eliminates all the possibility of a department ordering an item that may be carried in stock. A record is kept of all charges of materials used on any job. All tools turned in to the warehouse on replacement basis are repaired for possible further use. All tools required for a temporary job are obtained at the warehouse on a loan basis. They are signed for by the officer in charge of the crew. When the job is completed, the tools are returned to the warehouse and placed back in stock.

Each item in stock carries a bin card, which is numbered and indicates the section, bin number and department for which the item is carried. A catalog is maintained which lists every item carried in stock in alphabetical order and shows the bin card number. By this method, the desired item can be looked up in the catalog and instantly located by the bin number. Any item in stock can be found instantly. An inventory card showing the identical bin number is kept for bookkeeping purposes which shows where and when the item was purchased, the date and price. When issued, the item is deducted on the inventory card and a charge slip is made showing the purpose and category of the issuance. These charges are kept at the business office for permanent records. A perpetual inventory of all supplies carried in stock at the warehouse is maintained. By this method, we are able to account for every item purchased for the prison and show actual costs of each project and each department. At the present time, two (2) inmates are assigned to the warehouse.

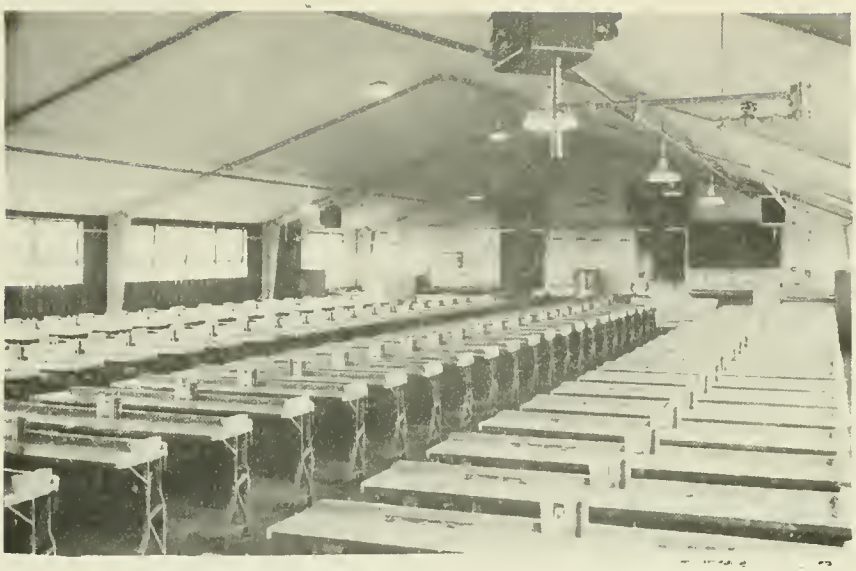
III. Commissary: The commissary was designed primarily to function as a clearing house for the purchase and distribution of office supplies, dry goods, clothing and food for the institution. All merchandise is ordered by requisition and deliveries are stored in the commissary building or warehouse until needed for consumption by the various departments of the institution. Fresh meats are delivered to the commissary butcher shop each week from the prison ranch slaughter house. The animals for slaughter are raised on the prison ranches. Under the supervision of the storekeeper, the meat is processed by inmates of the Institution and delivered as ordered to the kitchens. Fringe benefits from the commissary operation are lower food costs for the institution as a whole, training for inmates in meat handling, training for inmates as store clerks, stock warehousing and posting clerks. Perpetual inventories of all supplies carried in stock are maintained by the same method as used in the warehouse.



View of Prison Commissary Located Across From Prison

At the present time, six (6) inmates work in the butcher shop, two (2) work as clerks, four (4) as bookkeepers, one (1) in the creamery and one (1) as a truck driver.

IV. Food Service: Weekly menus are prepared by the civilian chef and approved by the Business Manager. Between 55,000 and 60,000 meals are prepared and served each month at an average cost of approximately 26¢ per meal. Menus are made up in accordance to Army standards. The custody department is responsible for the cleanliness and sanitation of food service operations. The prison medic makes a monthly inspection and reports his findings, in writing, to the Warden. At the present time, seventy-one (71) inmates are assigned to the food service operation.



View of Inside Food Service Building

V. Property and Equipment: The function of this department is to establish and maintain complete capital inventories of all prison property and buildings, establish and maintain a cost economy and accounting system for all prison vehicles, engineering and ranch equipment, based on preventive maintenance, establish and maintain inmate driver program, operator and mechanic schools, based on standards required for inmate rehabilitation in this field, check all expenditures within the maintenance program for approval by the Business Manager, establish and maintain a property control system to eliminate duplication of capital items required by different departments, furnish specifications to the Business Manager for vehicle and equipment requirements, establish a maintenance program designed to support the equipment needs of the institution, to see that the highest standards of efficiency and operation for this equipment are maintained at the lowest possible cost.

The PERSONNEL DIRECTOR maintains files on employees and prospective employees. He interviews, along with another staff member, persons desiring employment. He gives out the checks on payday and passes along information of interest to the employees at that time. He is responsible for the prison armory and radio equipment. He is responsible to the Warden for the operation of the Women's Prison Section. He maintains a complete capital inventory of all prison property and buildings. All of the tours conducted at the prison are arranged through him such as the one pictured above.

INDUSTRIES AT PRISON

Some men who are sent to prison are skilled but have poor attitudes. Others (the majority) have never learned to earn. For the latter group, a very significant and basic proposition exists: LEARN TO EARN.

Safety, good work habits and on-the-job vocational instruction are the basic reasons for the establishment and operation of the industries program. Our industries consist of the following eleven (11) established training and work areas, Garment Shop, Tailor Shop, Dry Cleaning Shop, Upholstery Shop, Mattress Shop, Wood Furniture & Repair Shop, Laundry, Printing & Bookbinding, Shoe Shop, Cement Block and Sand & Gravel Washing Plant. There is one other industry partially established - The Sign Painting Shop. At this time, approximately 100 inmates are assigned to these various shops.

In addition to the above industries, the prison also houses the license plate factory. All license plates, registration plates and similar plates are manufactured in this plant with prison labor. This work is done for the Registrar of Motor Vehicles office. A number of inmates (in Trusty status) work in the Registrar of Motor Vehicle office-typing and filing. The maintenance craftsmen are all instructors who have the dual responsibility of maintenance and vocational instruction.

Inmates assigned to the vehicle maintenance center do mechanic and maintenance work on prison vehicles. Mechanic work on prison vehicles and farm machinery is also done at the Equipment Maintenance site with between seventeen (17) to twenty (20) inmates assigned to these areas.

Equipment Maintenance Site Located on Prison Ranch

The skills necessary for proper performance in the various departments listed are primarily the same skills required for employment in industries in civilian enterprise. If an inmate learns his trade well here, he can probably find gainful employment in the trade outside. Prison shop rules require the inmate to practice good work habits, safety and thrift in the use of materials. Certainly these habits, if acquired in sincerity, will be contributing factors in future success.

No force of persuasion is used to bring an inmate into the industries training program. Each new inmate is interviewed and questioned as to his skills and work background. If he requests help in learning a trade or skill, he is given the opportunity to work toward this goal in his work assignment. If the lack of a skilled occupation was a contributing factor in a man's participation in crime, the acquisition of a trade might be beneficial in helping the man stay out of prison in the future.

V. I. C.

No doubt exists of the need - the problem is bringing those who are most in need into positions where they can be helped. To do this, it is necessary to have the facilities, as well as the desire, to effectively establish a program of this type. Presently our lack of facilities is our biggest problem.

Prison Power House

No thinking person would ever state categorically that on-the-job vocational industrial training is a cure-all for criminal behaviour, however, it is certainly better incentive toward proper development than menial work for the single purpose of keeping occupied while serving a prison sentence. It may well have a far-reaching significance. It might make the inmate competent and confident. Through competence and confidence, along with emotional control and respect for the property rights of others, a man might well raise himself from failure to success. The disciplines involved in a progressive work program have a beneficial effect on the individual in developing a more constructive attitude toward society and its law under which he must live in a free world.

Laundry and Dry Cleaning Department

Secondary to the treatment program is that of service to the State of Montana. The savings that could be affected by using the products of the prison industries by all the state agencies could help offset expenses involved in establishing and operating

Wood Finishing and Upholstery Shop

the industries program at the prison.

There are usually between 500 and 700 men imprisoned at the Montana State Prison. The program must be geared toward their adjustment and training. What a man derives from a prison sentence is up to him, as well as up to us. If he has a desire to be helped and the ability to differentiate between right and wrong and learn to function satisfactorily in a work situation, and we have the facilities and program to teach him, we will have contributed - through our industries program - toward a properly corrected or rehabilitated individual when he is released.

View Of Garment Shop

RANCHING OPERATION

The present Prison Property , consisting of approximately 33,000 acres, was purchased in 1953. The purpose of the ranch is to aid in rehabilitation of the inmate assigned to the various enterprises located on the ranch and at the same time contribute a major portion of the food items used at the prison and other State Institutions.

Potato Picking Crew in Food Line

In 1958 a group of specialists from the Montana State College made a study of the prison ranch operations. The result was a basic operational and development plan, which the prison administration is using to establish a successful long range ranch operation.

The prison ranch is probably the most highly diversified agricultural enterprise in the State for information purposes, the various enterprises will be listed separately with some information regarding each. Wherever production figures are listed it will be for the 1964 - 1965 crop year.

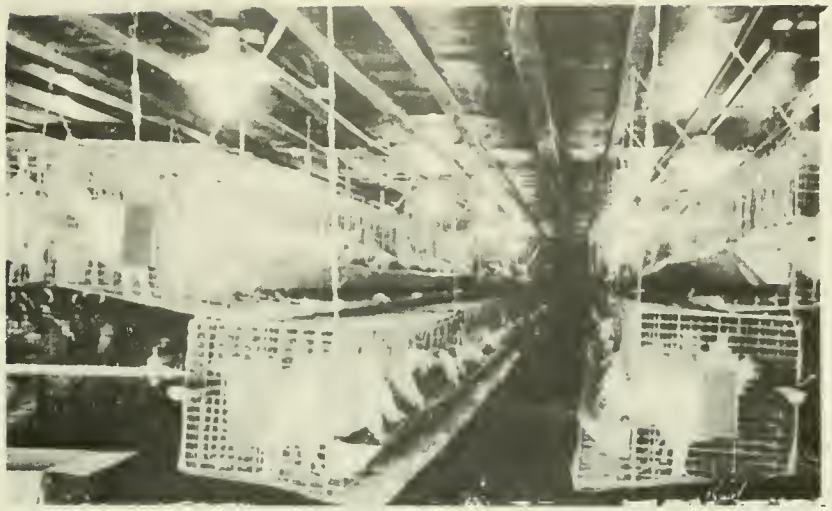
View of Hog Unit located at Ranch #1

The swine herd at present totals 1,440 head of all ages. This enterprise takes care of all the fresh and cured pork requirements of the prison and all the fresh pork needs for Warm Springs, Galen and Boulder. The hog production unit enables pork to be produced in total confinement and on concrete. This greatly reduces the disease hazard and permits much better control.

Cattle Grazing on Range Near Mt. Powell

The beef cattle operation presently numbers 3,132 head of cattle of all ages. We are now able to supply, in addition to our own needs, beef requirements for the State Hospitals at Galen, Warm Springs and Boulder.

The poultry enterprise consists of 3,513 layers housed in cages and 1,100 pullets being raised as replacements. This unit, consisting of two modern buildings, was completed in 1961. Egg production so far this year is 40,091 dozen eggs.



Chicken Unit Showing Layers in Cages

Turkey Flock Located at Prison Ranch #7

To support the hog and poultry operations, a feed plant was set up at Ranch #1. This permits complete formulization of all the various rations used at the two units with the exception of a starter pellet fed at the hog unit from weaning to 50 pounds.

Potatoes are grown in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of the three local institutions and a portion of the needs of other tax supported units in the State. Acreage will be increased to 80 acres next year so as to supply all custodial institutions needing potatoes.

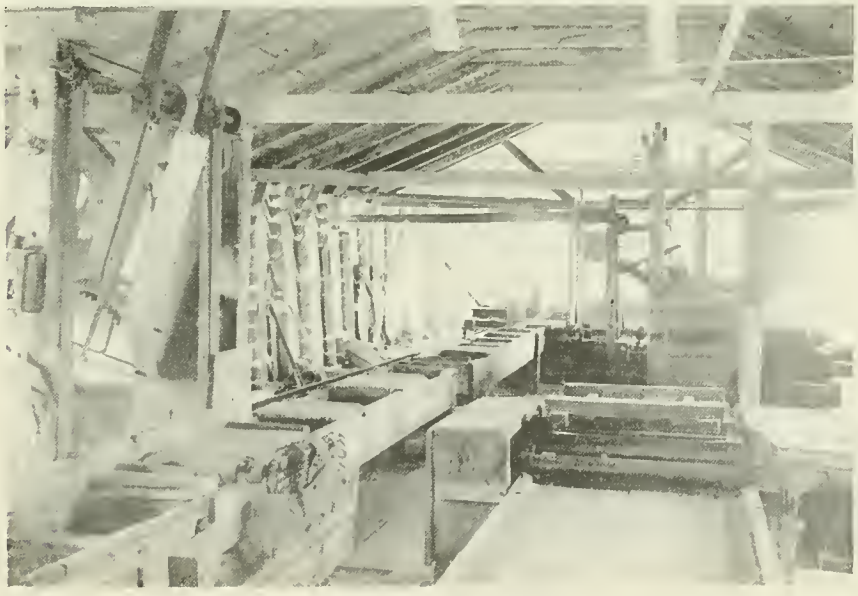
Geographical factors limit the production of a great variety of horticultural crops, however, carrots, parsnips, rutabagas, turnips and some seasonable vegetables are grown in sufficient quantity to supply prison needs.

A cropping system has been developed whereby much of the marginal land that was being farmed has been seeded into permanent range thus permitting a greater concentration of time and effort on better land with irrigation possibilities. Depending on the amount of money and time available, a certain acreage is selected for development each year. The procedure is always a complete soil study, drainage where indicated, plowing and

leveling, development of irrigation structures and ditches and seeding into crop. All irrigated land is on a six year crop rotation program. So far 500 acres have been developed in this manner and 900 acres of marginal land has been reseeded into permanent pasture. 70,000 bushels of grain were produced in 1965. This should more than take care of all the feed requirements of all prison livestock.

Inmate Operating a Swather On Prison Ranch #1

One of the most important single crops on the ranch is grass. To properly manage this, a complete range study was made. Problem areas were picked out and a program instituted to correct them. A long range deferred rotation grazing program has been established on all grazing lands. This, plus the development of crop land will permit a substantial increase in animal units each year.



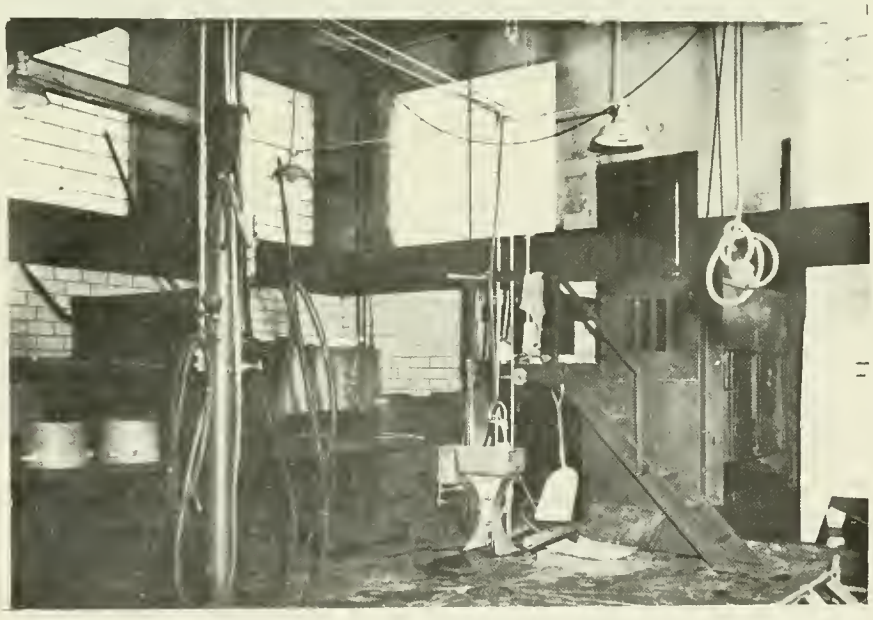
Sawmill located on main prison ranch

A comparatively new industry on the ranch is the sawmill and pole plant. The prison owns sufficient timber acreage to supply all its' lumber and fence post needs. Future expansion of this operation is contemplated in order to supply other departments with some of their lumber needs.

A total of 63 inmates are employed in the combined ranch activities. During the season an additional 20 men are used on fencing and haying crews and other seasonal jobs. To properly supervise the, ten full-time supervisor instructors are employed.

Rothe Hall

Prison administrators feel that whenever feasable, modern machinery and methods should be used in all areas of training in the various ranch operations, both with a view of the economics of increased efficiency and production and with full cognizance of the premise that work alone is not enough. It must be productive work, performed with modern techniques and machines if the inmate is to learn to take pride in a job well done and to find employment once released.



Slaughter House

Pictured above are two of the buildings constructed with inmate labor. The top picture is of Rothe Hall which presently houses inmates on trusty status. The building was named Rothe Hall in memory of Ted Rothe, Deputy Warden, who lost his life in the riot of April 1959. The building in the bottom picture is a view of the slaughterhouse.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The academic program at Montana State Prison is part of the total treatment program that attempts to redirect the inmates' behavior and attitudes toward some socially accepted ends. The academic program strives to reinforce this general goal by providing the inmates with the opportunity to acquire sufficient training to cope more adequately with the demands of society. The educational deficiency of persons committed to Montana State Prison is demonstrated by the fact that those received had only achieved an 8.98 grade average.

The directive of the Montana State Department of Public Instruction, Standards for Accreditation and Supervision of Grade and Senior High Schools in Montana are used as a guide for the Advisory Committee consisting of the Warden, Director of Secondary Education, State Department of Public Instructions, Principal of Powell County High School, Director of Education at Montana State Prison in evaluating the school program every quarter.

Classroom

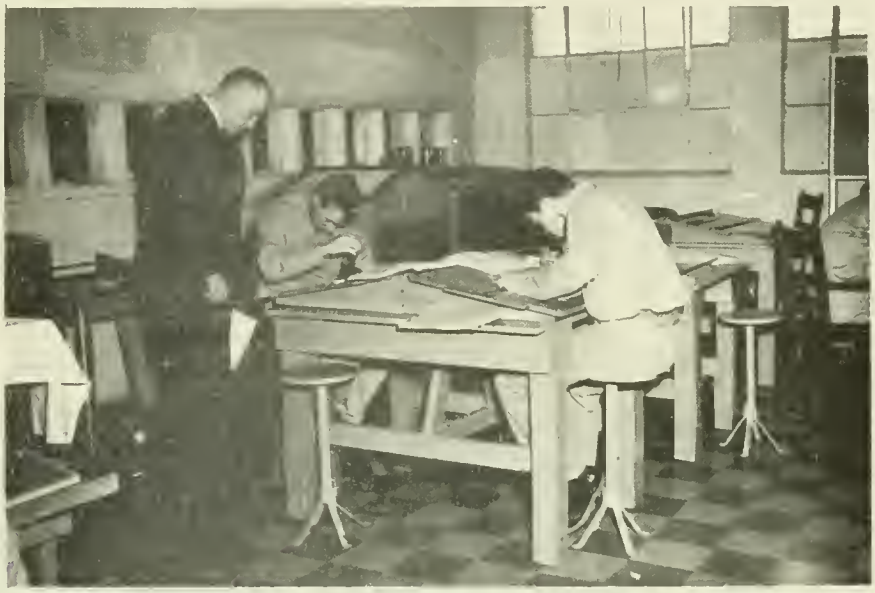
To provide equal educational opportunity to all qualified is part of the prison school program. Exploring the interests, abilities, and aptitudes of students by adapting the training and education program to help the individual "find" himself.

To develop to the maximum magnitude in each student, human relationship, self-realization, economic efficiency and civic responsibility is only part of the objectives of the educational program. A desire to establish legislative and financial support for the various correctional educational service program at standards comparable to those providing similar state programs of public education.

In final analysis, the goals of correctional education should not be different from the goals of the correctional institution. The one should merely be subsumed under and be an extension of the other, the correctional educational process being but one of the several disciplines used in the total process of correction.

The following is an excerpt from the Manual of Correctional Standards concerning educations. "Broadly conceived, the major objectives of social education are to help the men through a study of themselves and the society in which they live to so organize thinking that they will be able to critically examine their basic attitudes and personality patterns and through such evaluation grow in their ability to readjust their thinking.

Their motivations, and their behavior along the lines of progressive, personal and social adjustment....this part of the education program would be arrived at by improving the individual's ability to live with himself, to see things as they really are, accept other individuals with understanding and help him with ordinary day by day social situations."



Class Room

The present staff at the school consists of the Director of Education, a High School supervisor and the Grade School supervisor.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The American ideal of the dignity and worth of each individual is expressed within the prison by the program of Rehabilitation. Since 95 per cent of all men sent to the prison are eventually released it is obvious that we should try to help them to become better men by the time they leave the prison than they were when they came in.

Social Service Director Counselling An Inmate

The Social Service Department is directly concerned with rehabilitation - a much misunderstood term and concept but the derivation means "to clothe with dignity" and in coordinating the rehabilitative efforts of the various departments, custodial and supervisory personnel. The casework process used by the social workers is the Social Service Department attempt to stimulate feelings of self-dependence and self-respect in their counselling with prisoners. Casework services, skillfully used, proposes to aid a prisoner to mature beyond his immature delinquency pattern to achieve a feeling of dignity.

Delinquent behavior is usually the result of psychological and social factors. The psychological factors may be childhood experiences such as a broken home (almost 65 per cent of men sent to prison come from homes broken by death, divorce or desertion) and alcoholic parents where there is a lack of proper parental love, supervision, and discipline and where the quality of the relationship between one or both parents is very poor. Other factors include unresolved emotional conflicts in which they are unable to determine appropriate goals and alcoholism, a psychological disease with which they are unable to cope without professional help.

Some of the social factors responsible for delinquent behavior include disturbed

Social Service Worker Conducting Interview With Inmate

family relationships (a great proportion of men in prison have spent their childhood in orphanages and foster homes) and community factors that result in cultural deprivation and lack of appropriate employment opportunities. The Social Service Department attempts, through counselling, to help the individual prisoner with his various problems in these areas.

Two major functions of the modern day prisons are the Custodial which aims to protect society from further delinquent behavior for at least the length of his sentence, and Rehabilitation which aims to protect society after the man is released from prison. The Social Service Department plays an important part in helping the institution to perform its custodial function, as well as rehabilitation, by resolving some of the anxiety in individual prisoners that could result in non-cooperative behavior and hostile actions within the prison. Skillful counselling helps the prisoner to adjust to his incarceration and helps him to make valuable use of his time while in prison. The Social Service Department, in a sense, acts as a safety valve for pent-up feelings and as an avenue of communication for the prisoner to the outside world. The morale of the entire prison is improved when the prisoners know they can tell their troubles to someone and be helped to solve them or they can get word concerning the welfare of loved ones back home through contact by the Social Service Department to a local agency in their community.

The Social Service compiles a casework record in order to better understand the individual prisoner. Information is obtained from his FBI sheet, medical records, his former prison records, pre-sentence reports, information from law enforcement officials, military records, other institutions, and his relatives. Within the S.S. Department a complete social case history is obtained by a steno-interviewer that provides a family and social history of the individual prisoner. A social summary is also obtained by a caseworker to learn the basic attitudes and potentiality for rehabilitation for each man. The impressions and recommendations contained in the social summary attempts to be a composite finding of all the foregoing information. These records are used by the Deputy Warden in making his initial work assignments and by the Custody Classification Committee to determine what custody classification and what assignment is best suited for the individual prisoner. The casework records are also used by the Parole Board to help them determine the potentiality of the man's ability to make a successful parole.

The supervisor of the department is responsible for coordinating and integrating the rehabilitation program with all of the various departments and the Parole Board. He plays an important part in the prison's Parole Review Committee Meeting, Custody Classification, Orientation Program for newly arrived prisoners, lectures to parole candi-

View of Social Service Department

dates, and participates in the Officer Training Program. He also meets monthly with the Parole Board acting as a resource person and has the responsibility for individual counselling with inmates. He has full supervision of the Social Service Department and the planning and programing of the entire services which the department offers for rehabilitation.

The social workers' main functions are to establish inter-personal relationships. When this is accomplished then it is possible through counselling to help a prisoner with his individual problems such as lack of educations, lack of employment skills and his various other problems. Counselling on family problems is another important area especially in cases where the delinquent behavior is a result of inter-personal family relationships. Often visiting parents or spouses seek counselling in the department on how they might help their son or spouses.

The Social Service Department at Montana State Prison was established in the fall of 1958. There are now two caseworkers who handle the day to day counselling of inmates. The supervisor also acts in the capacity with problem cases and the women inmates. Through a cooperation agreement with the State Hospital at Warm Springs we now have the services of a psychiatrist on a one day per week basis.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM

The ultimate aims of the recreational department at Montana State Prison are varied in nature and planned in terms of the greatest good for the greatest number of inmates. These aims are perhaps less understood by the general public than those of any other training area within the prison structure. To be precise, the uninformed frequently - if erroniously - believe the prison recreational department to be, by its very nature, solely dedicated to physical fitness. This is not true - building healthy bodies is, of course, a worthwhile goal and one that should be encouraged. But it is not the progressive recreational director's only goal nor is it necessarily his primary one. To be sure, the forward-looking director of recreation in today's prison slants his program just as intensely toward the mental health of his charges as he does toward their physical well-being. This, then, is the dual purpose of the recreational program.

For example, upon entering confinement most prisoners subscribe to a misplaced sense of values. Not infrequently they feel the qualities that go to make up manhood are brute strength, physical prowess, ability to brawl, mental cunning and a misplaced and perverted conception of courage. The latter generally expresses itself in overt defiance of

Recreational Yard Inside the Walls of Prison

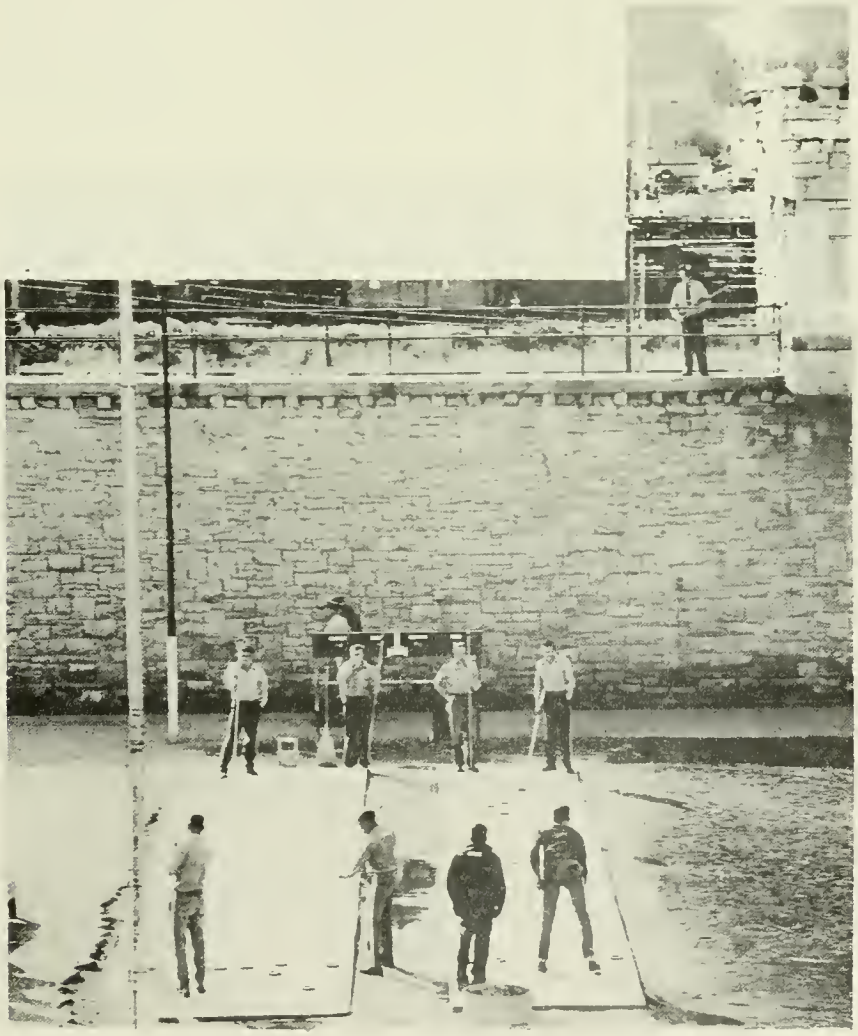
authority at every opportunity. Indeed, many of these qualities, when directed into proper channels, have much to recommend them. It is the intention of the recreational department at the Montana State Prison, and those who govern it, to employ its facilities in teaching all inmates just what does comprise manhood. Through active participation in constructive recreation, inmates encounter first-hand knowledge of such real qualities of manhood as fair play, consideration of others, justice and honesty. They furthermore learn that by fair play and working together they can solve their differences and realize personal ambitions in a gentlemanly way, as real sportsmen should. Too, by fostering stamina on the playing field we encourage the inmates to learn for themselves there is more to courage than mere defiance of authority stemming from immaturity. In addition, we emphasize through weight-lifting and boxing that excessive strength and ability to fight are commendable attainments when directed toward constructive ends. Thus we strive through our recreational department to channel the thought patterns of all inmates along beneficial lines.

Still another function of the recreational department is to afford all inmates the means of putting their leisure time to good use. In this category we can include all of the inmates in this institution. The object here is not just to provide a thrill, but to set up programs whereby men can work off pent up energies. This can

act as a safety valve in most cases, especially those cases involving young men who are participating in the more vigorous sports. Also it offers a healthy mental diversion for the inmate who, when faced with the finality of his sentence, is inclined to brood.

Again the advantages of sound, healthy bodies cannot be disputed and the recreational department offers a great variety of activities with a view to providing at least one form of wholesome play which will appeal to each man in the prison. Baseball, basketball, football, volleyball, boxing, weight lifting, shuffle board, horseshoe pitching and others are among the worthwhile pastimes in which all inmates are encouraged to engage. Yet - none of the program is compulsory. We merely urge the individual to make use of the recreational facilities in mapping out a plan best suited to his rehabilitation.

In summing up, the purpose of the recreational department at this institution is to direct the thought patterns of all inmates into constructive channels. We supplement this training with the opportunity to acquire sound, healthy bodies with which to shoulder the responsibilities of American citizenship.



Shuffleboard Inside the Prison Walls

RELIGIOUS PROGRAM

There are two chaplains employed by the Montana State Prison. The Protestant Chaplain is full time and the Catholic Chaplain is part time. The Catholic Chaplain is on a share basis with the local Catholic Church.

For the past few years, there has been an approximate ratio of 60% Protestant and 40% Catholic inmates confined in the institution. Any variation in this ratio has been only to the extent of about 5% in either direction. Few men claim no sort of church connection, although many of them have had no vital connection for a number of years.

For Catholic men the following opportunities are available; Mass at the Rothe Hall facility and inside the walls each Sunday morning and on Holy days of Obligation. Confession is held each Saturday afternoon and/or evening. Opportunities for interviews are afforded every Monday and Tuesday, with an emergency situations being cared for whenever the need arises. An abundance of literature is available in the Catholic Chaplain's office; most of it is distributed by the Chaplain himself while visiting around the institution.

Opportunities for non-Catholics are on the same level under the supervision of the Protestant Chaplain. Worship services are conducted each Sunday at Rothe Hall and inside the walls. There is a inmate choir which sings for all services and practices one afternoon each week for an hour. A couple of men's quartets are being formed and will soon be adding variety to the musical portion of worship services. The choir and quartets are directed by the Chaplain. There is an inmate organist for the services held inside the walls.

The Offering Of The Mass By The Catholic Chaplain

There are two Brotherhood groups - one at Rothe Hall and the other inside the walls. These groups are designed to operate similarly to men's clubs or groups in churches. The officers of the two groups comprise executive committees which plan programs under the direction of the chaplain. At least one program each month (hopefully two a month) is presented by some men's group from a church in this area, or by some group such as the Gideons, Salvation Army or Christian Men's Fellowship. The remaining

programs consist of topic discussions using "buzz groups", followed by general group discussion led by the chaplain and messages by inmates who feel they have something to say. At least once a month, the chaplain uses a portion of the time for Bible study. There are testimonies by inmates at every meeting, as well as group singing led by the chaplain. Emphasis is heavy upon inmate participation in a significant way. The chaplain seeks to remain in the background, allowing the inmates through their officers to be in complete charge of the meeting. Approximately seventy-five (75) men are enrolled in the two groups.

Protestant Services Held Inside in the Theatre

The Protestant Chaplain meets one group of men in the Rothe Hall Chapel for group counselling. This group meets for an hour in the evening once a week after the working day has been completed. There is no attempt made to orient the group towards religious discussion. Any such religious discussion is the outgrowth of the group's own desire just as with any other topics discussed.

Provision has also been made for certain church groups to conduct study groups or worship services on a regular basis, usually once a month. At the present time these groups are 7th Day Adventist, Lutheran, Christian Science, Latter Day Saints and the Episcopal.

A man's own pastor or that of his family, if he has none, may visit with him without detracting from the inmate's visiting time allowance. He may also request to see some specific minister from the surrounding area. This minister may see him upon approval of the Protestant Chaplain.

Both chaplains perform a visitation ministry to the hospital, maximum security unit, Women's Quarters, and the ranch units on either a regular basis or as requested by either an inmate or some staff member.

All religious activities are on a purely voluntary basis after an inmate leaves the Reception Unit. While on the Reception Unit, an inmate is required to attend either a Catholic or Protestant church service. This tends to break down any misconceptions he has, from whatever source, about church in prison and may encourage him to seek help which he might never have sought without an initial push in that direction.

This administration considers the religious program to be an integral part of the institutional program. There is a recognition of every man's need for a vital relationship with Christ, preferably through the church or religion of his choice.

Nurse Examining Inmate in Prison Hospital

The function of the hospital in the over-all prison program is to keep physically and mentally well those that enter well, make fit those that enter ill and prevent or control all conditions that could cause injury or illness to those committed to this institution.

The prison hospital has a bed capacity of thirteen (13) patients. In an emergency this bed capacity could be expanded to approximately twenty (20) beds. The hospital ward consists of a three (3) bed Isolation Room, a three (3) bed Recovery Room, one (1) Orthopedic bed and six (6) general care beds. The hospital is equipped with laboratory, x-ray, operating room, out-patient department, dental and optometry facilities.

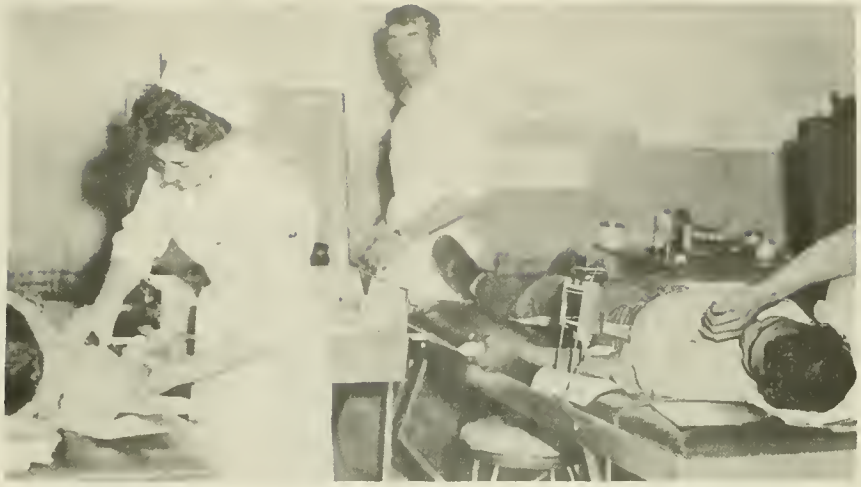
The facility is staffed by one hospital supervisor, one custodial officer, five (5) inmate hospital attendants. The inmates, under supervision, operate the laboratory and x-ray units and assist in surgery as well as carry out the Doctor's orders for patients' care on the ward. Full accreditation of the prison hospital was procured in the spring of 1960 by remodeling and acquiring the services of a registered nurse.

The prison has a contract agreement with the Deer Lodge Clinic. The Clinic is responsible for furnishing one Doctor to be on call twenty-four hours a day. The contract physician makes ward rounds daily, performs surgery on Tuesday of each week and sees out-patients on Monday and Friday. The Doctor holds one sick call weekly in the Maximum Security section. A thorough physical examination is conducted by the Doctor on each new inmate. This includes a complete history of past and present ailments, blood, urine, eye and TB tests and also x-ray, when indicated. This physical examination is on a level with those given by the Armed Services in their examination stations.

A sick call is held daily except Tuesday by the hospital supervisor. At this time treatment is instituted, or if necessary, patients are held over to be seen by the contract physician. Emergency cases are given care immediately.

The contract dentist visits the hospital weekly and examines and treats all inmates in need of dental care. This includes prosthetic work should the condition warrant and depending on the inmate's time remaining to be served.

The optometrist visits the hospital every other week or weekly, if necessary, and does refractions on all inmates whose visual examination on arrival at the institution indicates defective vision. Lenses are purchased for these inmates in need of them on a basis of need, with consideration given to the time remaining to be served.



Red Cross Blood Drawing at the Prison

A monthly sanitary inspection of the prison is held by the hospital supervisor. This includes eating and cooking places, dormitories, barber shops and cells. A report of conditions found is submitted directly to the Warden.

A Red Cross blood drawing is held periodically at the prison with many volunteer donors from the inmate body. There is an average of 350 pints of blood donated at each drawing.

WOMEN'S PRISON SECTION

The female inmates are held in a two story building. The ground floor has been divided into a shower and laundry room, cells for disciplinary purposes and a recreation room. The main floor contains the individual rooms of the inmates, the visiting room and kitchen and dining room areas.

Every female inmate, when first entering the institution, is kept on medical restriction until she has been examined and given a clean bill of health by the prison doctor. She is then assigned to work; either in the prison administration office of the office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicle, where she may learn typing, general office filing or bookkeeping. These assignments require the female inmates to work a minimum of five

days per week, eight hours each day. In addition to this assignment, each girl is also assigned to specific tasks in the quarters weekly. These assignments range from cooking to various household cleaning tasks.

The hobby counter in the administration building is handled by female inmates. The hobby counter has all the articles made by the inmates in the prison such as leather purses and other leather goods, jewelry, paintings and many other items.

While in the quarters, the matrons supervise the girls at cleaning, sewing, cooking, and other household tasks. During the period of the day while the inmates are working in the various offices, the matron on duty doubles as a mail censor or office supervisor.

The present staff of this unit consists of one Sgt. Matron and 5 matrons. There have been as high as 17 female prisoners at one time and as little as three.

PRISON MAIL DEPARTMENT

The mail department of the prison is conducted in almost the same manner as the post office in any city. All incoming and outgoing mail is censored. All packages coming by mail or brought in by family members are inspected. Each year many thousands of such articles pass through the mail department especially during the holidays. Every effort is made to handle the mail as quickly as possible to enable the inmates to receive their mail or packages without unnecessary delay. Rules and regulations that pertain to anything for the inmates are mailed to all interested parties. The Mail Censor is assisted by the matrons when they are not on duty in the Women's Section.

In the year of 1966 it was estimated that nearly 125,000 pieces of mail passed through this small post office.

In addition to the inmate mail there is the mail of the various departments of the institution.

Inmates Repairing Toys For Under-privileged Children

The prison Toy Repair Program was reorganized in March Of 1962. This program was in successful operation from 1946 to 1958, at which time it was discontinued inside the walls for security reasons. The present location is on prison property outside the walls. The response encountered from the various organizations has been tremendous, and the reconstruction and refashioning of old and broken toys has now begun. The work is done entirely by inmates of the prison, and any expense incurred in the restoring of these toys is paid from the Inmate Welfare Fund. Distribution of many pieces of toys is made each year at Christmas time to all the under-privileged children throughout the State of Montana.

Toys are collected during the entire year by the various groups and organizations. The toys after repair are picked up by the same groups or organizations and distributed to the children in their particular area of the State. Toys are also given to the State Institutions for the young patients.

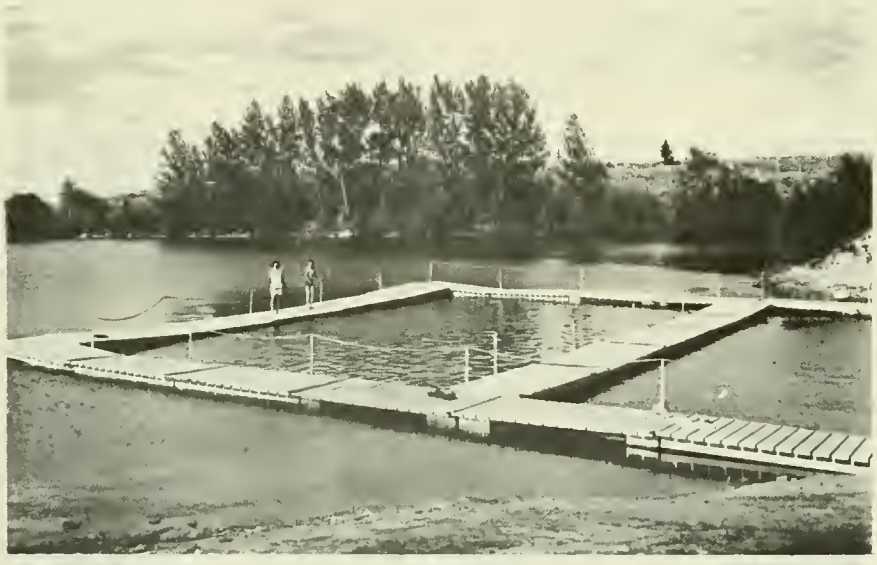
The inmates assigned to the Toy Shop and their supervisor gain great pleasure in helping make Christmas time a joyful season for all the under-privileged children.

JAYCEE CHAPTER AND TOASTMASTER CLUB

In December of 1963 the Montana State Prison became the third prison in the world to organize a Junior Chamber of Commerce chapter within its walls and the first to do so in a maximum security prison.

Since their charter day on February 29th, 1964 the Jaycee group has been active in various projects such as Wishing Wells for the Montana Heart Association, Foster Parents Plan project and many others.

In February of 1965 another "first" was accomplished at Montana State Prison in that an additional Jaycee chapter was formed at the medium security unit at Rothe Hall. This group is called the Spanish Fork Jaycees, taking their name from one of the original settlements in the valley. Since their charter day in March of 1965 they also have been active in various projects such as developing the summer recreational area at Conley Lake, Camp Ellsworth which is used extensively by Boy Scout groups.



Camp Ellsworth

The benefits which are derived from active membership in the groups are many but probably the most outstanding is the sense of personal satisfaction each inmate member has in conceiving and carrying out a project which ultimately is of benefit to someone besides himself.

There is also an extension of the Toastmasters Club within the Prison known as the Mount Powell Gavel Club. This group follows the general procedure used by other Toastmaster groups to develop public speaking abilities. Originally started as a Gavel Club, it was taken in as an affiliate of Toastmasters International on September 10, 1963. This group has participated in various speaking contests with men from other Toastmasters groups from the various cities and towns in western Montana.

A. A. PROGRAM

Alcohol and alcoholism play a part in well over half the felonies for which men are committed to the prison. Conversely, the AA program plays an important part in the successful rehabilitation of more than half of those who leave the institution and are never again involved in criminal activity.

Sponsored by a member of the prison staff, the AA program is one of the strong points of our overall treatment program. Many men with drinking problems have found the help and support they need through this program and many men who have participated (who are not necessarily alcoholics), have found the answers to their problems by adopting the AA philosophy.

MONTANA BOARD OF PARDONS

The thirty-fourth Legislative Assembly in 1955 made a major revision in the laws of the State of Montana dealing with parole, probation, and executive clemency, installing one of the most modern codes in the United States. To carry out these laws a three man Board of Pardons and a field staff was set up.

The Board meets once a month. The discussion cases are gone over at the Board of Pardons office in downtown Deer Lodge, usually on a Friday evening. The interviews with the inmates eligible for parole are conducted the following day in the office of the Deputy Warden inside the prison walls. The dates of the meetings are set by the Board at the previous month's meeting and are usually the third week-end of each month.

Board of Pardons Members, Director and Institutional Officer

In addition to supervising the men and women paroled from the prison the field men of the Board also supervise those placed on suspended sentences.

In addition to the members of the Board, the office force consists of the Director, Assistant Director (who is also the prison Institutional Parole Officer), eight (8) field officers and three (3) female office staff.

PRE-PAROLE SCHOOL

The institution pre-parole school was started in April, 1961 by the institutional Parole Officer for the Montana Board of Pardons. Through this program the inmates who have been granted a parole are assembled and given an explanation of parole and its requirements. The Parole Board Institutional Officer, the Warden, Supervisor of the Social Service Department, Chaplains of the institution and the Employment and Placement Officer talk to the parolees on various subjects aimed at helping these men continue their rehabilitation while on parole and to also answer any questions the parolees might have. This program has been a success and has helped reduce the number of parole violators.

EMPLOYMENT AND PLACEMENT

The Montana State Prison in conjunction with the Montana State Board of Pardons and Parole has recently set up an employment and placement service. The purpose of this program is to assist parolees and dischargees from this institution in obtaining employment upon their release.

Almost all of the parolees and dischargees have developed skill, ability and interest in a trade or vocation. They have developed good work habits and good personal habits through work assignments, counseling, discipline and personal improvement programs while incarcerated. Employment on the right job is the completion - the fulfillment of the rehabilitation process. This is why we feel that finding the right job for the man is equally as important as finding the right man for the job and it is in this area that we direct our effort and concern - in arranging personal interview and pre-employment physical examination where needed as a part of the job requirement.

BUREAU OF RECORDS AND IDENTIFICATION

Actually two separate and completely different types of records are maintained in this department. The prison records and the records maintained as the Montana State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, the latter which was created under Section 80-601, Revised Codes of Montana.

Perhaps the most valuable or important item kept in the prison records department is the commitment paper. In order for any official to accept a new inmate we must have the proper commitment papers accompany him. The papers are the authority to imprison a man within the walls of the institution. They must at all times be handled with care and not misplaced or allowed to be handled by the inmates, they must never be altered or changed in any manner.

Office of the Montana State Bureau of Criminal Identification

Each new man is photographed and fingerprinted and given a complete physical examination. He is also interviewed by the various department heads to ascertain how we can best help him or what program the institution has to offer that might be advisable for this certain individual. During this entire procedure, the new man is segregated from

the rest of the prison population. Until such time all the initial programing is completed and his blood test is returned from the State Board of Health, he is kept in segregation. After approximately two weeks, he is placed in the main body and is then assigned to work within the institution. At this time, he begins to accumulate the "good time" allowances granted him under the law. Thus, the initial programing has started and he is absorbed into the population and someone else has taken his place in the Reception Unit.

All computations of "Good Time" allowances are figured in this department. Records are kept on the various aspects of his parole such as first Parole Board appearance, the action taken by the Board at that time and his approximate parole date. Along this same line, a record is maintained of his earliest possible discharge date.

Any detainer (criminal warrant) filed by an outside law enforcement agency is the responsibility of this office.

All releases (whether parole or discharge) are cleared from this office. Parole expirations are figured and parole instructions read to the parolee by a member of the staff. Discharge certificates are also prepared.

The information described above is only a small part of the records maintained in this office. In addition to the 21,666 inmate files, there are 27,000 Bureau of Identification files and over 4,000 Suspended Sentences files. There are about ¼ million fingerprints on file.

View Of Bureau of Identification

Under Montana law, the State Bureau must keep records on all persons arrested in Montana and surrounding states on a felony charge. They must also maintain records on the persons known to be habitual criminals. They must, whenever possible, set-up files on criminals which contain their method of operation, criminal background, fingerprints, mode of transportation and other information that will be of value to law enforcement in this state and surrounding states.

The Bureau serves law enforcement agencies in Montana and the surrounding states in many ways. Once a month a Parole and Discharge Bulletin is published and mailed to the agencies requesting a copy. Once a month a Police Bulletin is published and distributed in the same manner. Once a year, in conjunction with the annual Attorney

General Law Enforcement meeting and the Montana Law Enforcement Academy, a booklet is prepared which contains photographs and all pertinent information on criminals who are active in this state and surrounding states.

A police radio is located in the office, and contact is maintained with the prison cars, local law enforcement vehicles and the surrounding stations. Radio contact is maintained with the Honor Crew which works outside the prison walls during the day. During an escape or other trouble within the prison, the office is the central point of communications. A teletype is located in the office and is used by stations outside the state for car checks, missing or wanted persons and by local law enforcement agencies to send like messages to the other states and agencies. Arrangements were made recently for the Bureau to become part of the Law Enforcement Teletype System.

The Bureau at the present time consists of a staff of four; Supervisor, Assistant Supervisor, Fingerprint Classifier and Publications Clerk.

Prison Administration and Registrar's Office

STATE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR

The most recent addition to the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation has been the position of the Criminal Investigator. This position was established by the 1965 Legislature by an amendment to Section 82-401. The Investigator is appointed by and is under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General and shall be qualified by experience, training and high professional competence in criminal investigation. Qualifications are to be equal to those of similarly assigned Federal Bureau of Investigation personnel.

The Investigator shall have the power and duty to assist city, county and state law enforcement agencies at their request by providing expert and immediate aid in investigation and solution of felonies committed within the state; assist various law enforcement schools held within the state for law officers when requested and cooperate with the State Bureau of Identification and Investigation.

STATE OF MONTANA

REGISTRAR OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Main Office Of The Registrar Of Motor Vehicle Department

This department was moved from Helena on December 1st, 1925. Prior to this time motor vehicle functions were under the office of the Secretary of State. The law was passed providing that the Warden of the State Prison shall be the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. The first Warden so designated under this law was Austin B. Middleton. The actual cost per plate issued, including all expenses of operation and the original cost of plates, amounted to the sume of $.24445, as against the sum of $.3075 when operated at Helena or a saving of practically $.1430 per pair.

In 1926 registrations totaled 103,959 motor vehicles. In the year of 1965 the total was 491,629 motor vehicles. This increase in registrations has caused the present facilities to become inadequate. Permission was granted by the State Board of Examiners to construct a new license plate plant which was completed in 1965.

In spite of rising costs, the fee for title is only $2.00. This department has been successful in keeping the cost of the manufacture of license plates to a figure close to 25 cents per pair. Plates are furnished free to the Counties and the fees are then retained 100% for local road funds.

The office and activities of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles is self-sufficient. Not a single tax dollar is appropriated toward this service. All expenses are derived from service fees, such as the following: Titling, Registration, Recording and Release of Liens, Financial Responsibility, Dealer Licensing, Administration of Anti-Theft laws, Public Information and the manufacture of license plates.

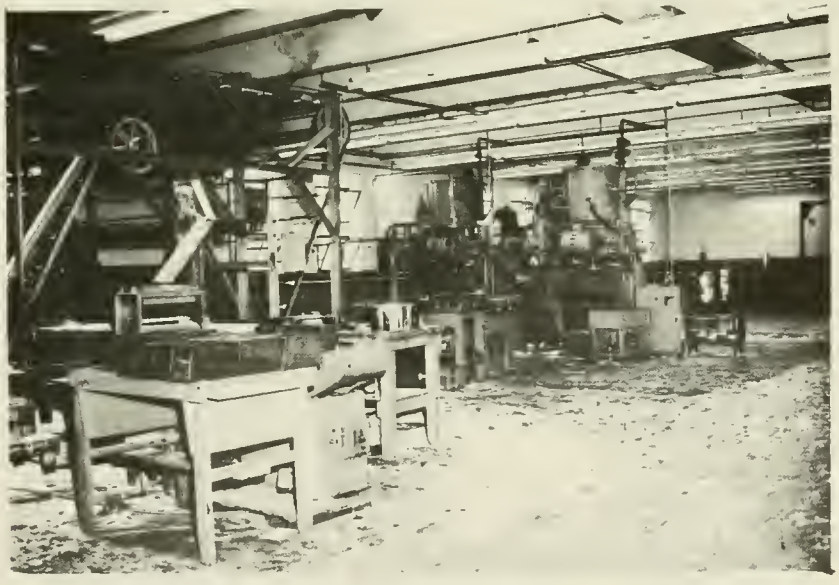
There are approximately ninety (90) inmates of the prison assigned to work connected with this department. They work in the license plate plant, do typing and filing, both in the main office as well as inside the prison walls.

There are 80 civilian employees working in this office. They do typing, filing, operate the police radio, supervise inmates and mail out the various pieces of material.

Inmates assigned to typing class

There is an average of nine male and fifty female employees employed full time by the department. Additional personnel is hired during the first months of each year to handle the work involved with new license plates.

There is a 24 hour a day radio service for law enforcement and either public agencies in the state and the surrounding states. Any information concerning licensed vehicles for Montana can be obtained by these agencies in a matter of a few minutes. There is also a limited access to neighboring state files through the radio service.



New License Plate Plant

On November 24, 1965 the old Tag Plant (inside the walls) was shut down and the new facilities, located near Rothe Hall, went into operation. The new plant is almost four times as large as the old plant. It has better lighting, ventilation, heating and has better access for loading and unloading of materials and finished plates. The inmates assigned to the Tag Plant make an average of 4,500 sets of plates per day.

In 1967 the new license plates will be issued. A new motto "Big Sky Country" will replace the old motto "The Treasure State." Reflectorized plates may also be seen in the future.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

COUNTY	PASSENGERS	TRUCKS	TRAILERS	MOTORCYCLES
SILVER BOW	18,763	4,431	1,923	576
CASCADE	35,126	9,524	4,235	1,461
YELLOWSTONE	37,971	11,046	4,354	1,247
MISSOULA	22,861	6,701	3,168	1,089
LEWIS & CLARK	14,044	4,262	1,859	664
GALLATIN	12,040	4,960	1,856	564
FLATHEAD	15,390	7,259	3,224	703
FERGUS	6,077	3,494	750	259
POWDER RIVER	976	1,387	466	18
CARBON	3,590	2,182	357	97
PHILLIPS	2,248	1,785	248	89
HILL	6,725	3,649	819	343
RAVALLI	5,599	3,212	805	258
CUSTER	5,516	2,344	694	240
LAKE	5,515	3,217	852	199
DAWSON	5,155	2,575	590	163
ROOSEVELT	4,171	3,092	527	196
BEAVERHEAD	3,290	1,997	510	91
CHOUTEAU	3,105	3,336	454	181
TOOLE	2,911	2,126	480	87
VALLEY	7,670	3,416	1,055	350
BIG HORN	4,071	3,010	823	126
MUSSELSHELL	1,910	1,143	285	38
BLAINE	2,398	1,811	238	58
MADISON	2,109	1,499	309	94
PONDERA	3,554	2,809	745	171
RICHLAND	4,436	2,876	398	242
POWELL	3,180	1,445	572	88
ROSEBUD	2,049	1,336	271	66
DEER LODGE	6,088	1,676	626	98
TETON	3,227	2,646	598	226
STILLWATER	2,234	1,467	237	63
TREASURE	483	506	77	12
SHERIDAN	3,005	2,338	308	167
SANDERS	2,677	1,775	444	216
JUDITH BASIN	1,440	1,288	195	44
DANIELS	1,656	1,557	186	87
GLACIER	3,694	2,289	621	149
FALLON	1,980	1,493	366	87
SWEET GRASS	1,496	935	185	45
MC CONE	1,406	1,564	202	76
CARTER	827	789	130	15
BROADWATER	1,336	997	194	65
WHEATLAND	1,296	691	188	41
PRAIRIE	836	759	90	27
GRANITE	1,303	872	206	39
MEAGHER	940	564	184	44
LIBERTY	1,142	1,321	183	45
PARK	6,082	2,477	833	439
GARFIELD	725	822	97	25
JEFFERSON	1,684	986	257	38
WIBAUX	774	746	146	9
GOLDEN VALLEY	468	436	78	15
MINERAL	1,249	766	211	67
PETROLEUM	328	336	59	7
LINCOLN	5,121	2,692	781	260
TOTALS:	295,867	136,833	40,549	12,144

COUNTY EXEMPTS : 3,650
STATE EXEMPTS : 2,586
TOTAL REGISTRATION : 791,629

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF POWELL COUNTY

The area included within the boundaries of Powell County, Montana, was from 1803 to 1848 located in what was loosely identified as the Oregon Country. After the creation of the Oregon Territory in 1848 it was part of that territory until 1853 when it was then included in the new territory of Washington. It became part of the Idaho Territory in 1863 and on January 16th, 1864 the County of Deer Lodge was established by the Legislature of Idaho with the County seat located at Idaho City (near the Cottonwood fork of the Deer Lodge river.) The County was never organized and it wasn't until Montana became a territory that Deer Lodge County really existed. The first legislature of the Montana Territory created nine Counties of which Deer Lodge was one, on February 2nd, 1865. The County seat was established at Silver Bow and changed to Deer Lodge city on the tenth of December 1867.

The famous expedition of Lewis and Clark entered Powell County on July 5th, 1806. The men in the expedition were the first white men of record to enter the region which included Powell County. After Lewis and Clark came the fur hunters, trappers and traders of both American and Canadian companies. Warren A. Ferris of the American Fur Company visited the Valley of the "Deer House Plains" with a party of trappers, September 11th, 1831. He wrote a vivid account of the mound at Warm Springs which was called by the Indians, "The Lodge of the White Tail Deer." This was because of the number of deer who came to the mound to lick the salty deposit.

The Deer Lodge Valley was in the path of all travel through the Northwest from the very beginning. It was used by the Indians on their hunting trips. The white men followed the path of the Indian. The Blackfoot River was then known as the "Cokalahishkit" or "The River of the Road to the Buffalo". The Mullan Military Road built in 1858-1862 from Walla Walla, Washington to Fort Benton, went through Powell County up the Deer Lodge River to the Little Blackfoot.

In the Spring of 1858, the Stuart brothers, James and Granville and others came into the Valley to hunt and prospect. On May 2nd, 1858 they made the first discovery of gold on Gold Creek. The party had no tools for prospecting or mining and no food except for the game they killed. They made plans to kill and dry enough meat to last them to Fort Bridger on the Overland Trail where they could buy the necessary supplies for a longer stay in the valley. On June 16th, 1858, the party left for Fort Bridger and the Stuarts did not return until late in 1860.

John Francis Grant better known as "Johnny", a son of Captain Richard Grant of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, was probably the first permanent settler in Powell County. He built two log cabins and corrals at the mouth of the Little Blackfoot River in November 1859. The location was on a road traveled by several Indian tribes on their way to and from the buffalo country. Grant had a supply of merchandise for sale and trade with the Indians and did a thriving business. Several other men built cabins close by and the settlement was known to travelers as Grantville.

During the winter of 1860 several other settlements began in the valley. On Cottonwood Creek about a mile above Deer Lodge was the cabin of Tom Lavatta. Joe Hill had a home near by as well as several other Mexicans. This community became known as Spanish Fork. The Stuart settlement at Gold Creek became known as American Fork and the cabin of Bob Dempsey, six miles below Gold Creek, was known as Dublin.

In the summer of 1863, Grant moved from the Little Blackfoot to a location that is now known as the Kohrs' Ranch, north of the present location of Deer Lodge. He built the first pretentious house in Montana, which became part of the Kohrs' home. The house has two stories, had 24 glass windows and green shutters. Johnny Grant was one of the wealthiest citizens of the territory. He sold his cattle to Conrad Kohrs in 1868 and moved his family to a location near Winnipeg, Canada. This herd of cattle was the start of one of the best known and largest stock outfits of Montana, the Kohrs Cattle Company.

...Montana Power and State Penitentiary - Deer Lodge, Mont.

EARLY DAY VIEW OF THE CITY OF DEER LODGE, MONTANA

The wheat and oats planted by the Stuarts in 1861 was probably the first farming in the county.

In 1862 Captain LaBarge of Saint Louis with his partners, James Harkness and Nick Wall decided to build a trading establishment at Cottonwood. The town of LaBarge City was laid out on Cottonwood Creek. There were four blocks defined in the survey which is still believed to be on the records. In 1864 James Stuart hired Colonel DeLacy to survey a townsite, one mile square, which was incorporated on October 20th, 1864, into Deer Lodge City.

The discovery of gold at various points in the western part of the county, Ophir, Blackfoot City, Pioneer, Bear and Elk Gulches, resulted in the moving of the County seat to Deer Lodge from Silver Bow.

The first post office in the County was located at Blackfoot City on September 9th, 1866. The first school was taught by D.P. Newcomer in a log cabin on Race Track Creek, from December 1st, 1865 to April 1st, 1866, with twelve pupils attending. The first school census of 1867 listed 80 children of school age; 46 males and 34 females. The first schoolhouse in the district and County was built of logs originally cut for a jail at Silver bow. It was 20 by 24 feet, with a 9 foot ceiling. This was replaced in 1873 by a new building, at a cost of almost $3,500.

The weekly Independent was the first newspaper published in October 1867. It later was moved to Helena and became known as the Independent Record of Helena. The second newspaper of the town was the New Northwest, first issued in July 1869. James H. Mills was the owner and editor.

The first church services held in Powell County was a Mass said by Father DeRychers in the home of Johnny Grant on Cottonwood in July 1866. That fall construction of a log church was commenced and completed in December 1866. This was replaced by a stone building in 1874. The first services of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held by Bishop Tuttle in July 1868. The church was organized completely in 1871. Sheldon Jackson organized a Presbyterian Church in 1872 with the Rev. J.R. Russell as minister.

The first bank was established in 1870 by Donnell, Clark and Larabie. Early day hotels were the McBurney and the Scott House. The first Masonic Lodge was established in 1867, was known as Flint Creek No. 11. A Dr. Mitchell is given credit for the first hospital in Deer Lodge sometime in the 1860's. St Joseph's Hospital was opened in October of 1873 by the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas. The Sisters also built the St. Mary Academy in 1882.

The earliest railroad in the County was a branch of the Utah Northern built from Butte to the mouth of the Little Blackfoot in 1882. It reached Deer Lodge in November 1882. The last or "golden spike" of the Northern Pacific Railroad which marked the completion of the first transcontinental railroad through Montana, was driven at Gold Creek on the 8th of September 1883.

The County takes its name from Mount Powell which was named for one of the first men to settle in the County, John W. Powell. Powell was in this region as early as 1856, and built his ranch at the foot of the mountain now known as Mount Powell, in 1864. He was the first white man to climb the mountain that now bears his name. He died near Glendale, Montana in May 1879.

The old mining camp of Pioneer on Gold Creek is said to have yield over $20,000,000 in gold during the 60's. After the white men abandoned the camp the Chinese moved in and worked the ground. The year of 1880, Pioneer had a population of 280, while Missoula had 441. It is presently a ghost town with little remaining to show that once it had a bank, a postoffice and a Masonic Lodge.

Ovando and Helmville are the centers of prosperous ranching communities today. The first settlers in the Big Blackfoot country were the miners from nearby camps. They began to work the land when the gold was gone. Ovando was named for Ovando Hoyt, the first postmaster of the town, who settled there in 1882. Helmville takes its name from Henry Helm who settled there in the year of 1866. Garrison was named for William Lloyd Garrison whose son-in-law, Henry Villard was president of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1883, when the town of Garrison was established.

Dempsey was named for a famous early settler, Bob Dempsey, who lived in the locality. Racetrack takes its name for a racetrack built there in early days. Charles Larabie raised thoroughbred horses in the 1870's and his stable was famous throughout the territory. William A. Clark accumulated his fortune in his Deer Lodge Bank where he bought gold dust from the surrounding mining camps. He was said to have been one of the best judges of gold dust in the Territory. Several of his children were born in Deer Lodge.

It would seem that the history of Powell County is mostly the history of Deer Lodge for the town was important in territorial days. The influence of its citizens has been felt at all times in the economic, educational and political fields of this State. Many of the pioneers of Deer Lodge were among the most prominent people of this state. Some of them like the Larabies, Bielenbergs, Kohrs, Stuarts, Kelleys, Valitons, Trasks, Colemans, James H. Mills and John Morony have their place, not only in the history of this County, but in the history of Montana.

MONTANA STATE PRISON ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

WARDEN

DEPUTY WARDEN

TREATMENT

- Religion
- Recreation
- Education
- Vocational Training
- Social Service
- Health
- Visiting
- Job Placement

CUSTODY

- Captain
- Lieutenants
- Sergeants
- Personnel Officer
- Personnel Training
- Custodial Officers
- Transportation

BUSINESS MANAGER

PERSONNEL

MAINTENANCE & PROPERTY

ACCOUNTING	PURCHASING	CULINARY	AGRICULTURE	MAINTENANCE & CONSTRUCTION	INDUSTRIES
Chief Accountant	Purchasing Agent	Chef III	Superintendent	Chief Engineer	Manager
Bookkeeping	Warehousing	Chef II	Crew Foreman	Plumber	shoe
Personnel	Canteen (Inmate)	Chef I	Supervisors	Electrician	Tailoring
Payroll	Stores		Irrigation	Welder	Laundry
Budgets			Gardening	Supervisor Of Construction	Dry Cleaning
Inmates' Fund			Livestock	Painter	Upholstery
Inventories			Crops	Mason	Tag Plant
Mail Service			Lumber	Carpenter	Printing
				Mechanic II	Book Binding
				Mechanic I	Toy Program
				Dispatcher	
				Vehicle & Machinery	

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION & INVESTIGATION

QUESTIONS OFTEN ASKED ABOUT THE PRISON AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND INFORMATION

QUESTION: When was the prison built?
ANSWER: The prison began in 1869, 5 years after the area became a territory and twenty years before Montana became a state.

QUESTION: When was the first prisoner received?
ANSWER: The first prisoner was received on July 2, 1871.

QUESTION: What is the highest and lowest count recorded at the prison?
ANSWER: The highest was on December 5, 1964 with 760 inmates. The lowest was May 19, 1945 with 303 inmates.

QUESTION: What is the normal capacity of the prison?
ANSWER: 250 inmates inside the walls; 200 inmates outside the walls.

QUESTION: When did the numbering of inmates begin?
ANSWER: On December 19, 1894 the photographing and numbering of inmates was initiated.

Early Day View of Prison

QUESTION: When were the inmates first fingerprinted at the Prison?
ANSWER: The records show that the first inmate was printed on September 19, 1915.

QUESTION: What is the age group of inmates received?
ANSWER: From 16 years on up, although there have been some as young as 15 years.

QUESTION: When was the wall surrounding the prison built and what are the measurements?
ANSWER: The wall was built in 1893, it is 18' to 22' high and about 40 inches wide.

QUESTION: What is the longest period of time spent by any inmate in the prison?
ANSWER: There was an inmate incarcerated who was received on March 6, 1918 on a life sentence for the crime of Murder. He died in the prison on April 4, 1967 after serving 49 years in prison.

QUESTION: Where are the executions in Montana carried out?
ANSWER: The hanging is carried out in the County where the crime was committed by the Sheriff of that county.

QUESTION: When was the last hanging in Montana?
ANSWER: In Missoula County in 1945.

QUESTION: Was there ever a hanging in the prison?
ANSWER: Yes, on June 16, 1908, inmate George J. Rock was hanged inside the walls for the murder of the Deputy Warden. On April 2, 1909 William Hayes, an inmate was hanged for the same murder.

QUESTION: How many people were killed in the riot of April 1959?
ANSWER: Three. The Deputy Warden, Ted Rothe and two inmates.

QUESTION: Are inmates given time off for good behavior?
ANSWER: An inmate can earn 10 days, 13 days or 15 days for every thirty days worked. In addition they can earn 10 days for giving blood. Every inmate is eligible for parole consideration in ¼ of his sentence less "Good Time" earned.

QUESTION: How long does an inmate serve on a life sentence?
ANSWER: With good time allowances they are eligible in approximately 18 years, 9 months.

QUESTION: Have there ever been any college graduates incarcerated?
ANSWER: In the past ten years there has been an average of one per year.

QUESTION: When a person dies in prison and his family does not claim the body, where are they buried?
ANSWER: The institution maintains a perpetual care section in the local cemetary.

QUESTION: Has there ever been anyone who escaped from the prison who was not apprehended?
ANSWER: Yes, there are five. Although every effort has been made no trace has ever been found of these men. It would appear that they have been leading law abiding lives.

Early Day View of Prison

QUESTION: Has there ever been any notorious criminals in Montana State Prison?
ANSWER: Yes. Herman Barker, one of the four sons of "Ma" Barker, who reared her sons to be criminals in the "roaring twenties", was incarcerated in December 1916. He supposedly has escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary. He was paroled on April 18, 1920 and committed suicide on August 29, 1927 at Wichita, Kansas after being wounded by law officers.
William J. Dainard, who became known for the kidnapping of George Weyhaeuser in Tacoma, Washington on May 24, 1935, was in the prison in 1923. At the last report he was still serving a 60 year sentence for the kidnapping.

STATISTICS

RECEIPTS:	(1963)	(1964)	(1965)	(1966)
Received regular:	432	371	324	284
Received a new number:	6	3	3	4
Violated suspended sentence:	7	15	20	22
Returned Parole Violators:	105	103	78	81
Returned from Galen:	8	5	5	3
Returned from Warm Springs:	26	11	14	13
Returned Probation Violators:	2	3	6	3
Returned by Court Order	0	2	1	2
Returned from Escape:	3	7	4	3
TOTAL RECEIVED:	589	520	455	415
RELEASES:				
Parole regular	262	243	301	239
Parole in Custody	19	23	32	21
Discharge regular	172	167	199	149
Discharge in custody	11	4	4	3
Discharge & remains	4	3	3	4
Discharge by Court Order:	7	3	8	2
Discharge - balance suspended	26	22	34	18
Transfer to Warm Springs	29	11	16	11
Transfer to Galen	9	10	7	2
Escaped	3	6	4	2
Deceased	6	1	3	2
TOTAL RELEASED:	548	493	611	453
TOTAL NUMBER RECEIVED:	589	520	455	415
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED:	548	493	611	453
TOTAL NUMBER PROCESSED:	1137	1013	1066	868
COUNT AT START:	674	715	742	586
COUNT AT END:	715	742	586	548
AVERAGE DAILY COUNT:	675	720	669	558
FEMALE COMMITMENTS				
New commitments:	20	12	12	9
Number released:	9	14	22	9
Total processed:	29	26	34	18
PAROLE VIOLATORS				
Number paroled:	281	266	333	260
Number violated:	105	103	78	81
Percentage returned as Violators:	38%	39%	23%	31%

CRIMES COMMITTED BY THOSE RECEIVED

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Forgery & Other Check Crimes	37%	34%	35%	31%
Burglary	27%	29%	29%	29%
Grand Larceny	12%	14%	14%	13%
Using Auto W/O Consent	5%	5%	5%	4%
Assault	5%	4%	5%	5%
Robbery	3%	3%	3%	5%
Manslaughter				
Lewd & Lascivious Act Upon a Child				
Rape				
Non-Support of Minor Children				
Murder				
Malicious Destruction of Property				
Injuring a Public Jail				
Receiving Stolen Property				
Extortion				

AVERAGE TERM RECEIVED:

1963:	3 years, 6 months, 15 days
1964:	3 years, 3 months, 24 days
1965:	2 years, 0 months, 21 days
1966:	4 years, 0 months, 8 days

MONTANA RESIDENTS:	(1963)	(1964)	(1965)	(1966)
	75%	76%	88%	76%
THOSE WITH NO PRIOR COMMITMENTS:	48%	52%	52%	55½%
AVERAGE AGE OF THOSE RECEIVED:	32 years	31 years	31 years	29½ years
RACES				
White:	78%	76%	77%	73%
Indian	12%	16½%	19%	18%
Indian/White	6%	5%	1%	4%
Mexican	2%	1½%	1%	½%
Negro	1%	½%	1½%	½%
Spanish	1%	½%	½%	3%
All others:				1%
RELIGION				
Protestant			61%	60%
Catholic			34%	38%
No religion			5%	2%

AVERAGE EDUCATION

1963:	9 years, 6 months
1964:	9 years, 8 months
1965:	10 years, 1 month
1966:	9 years, 8 months

STATISTICS (*)

RECEIPTS	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Received regular:	432	371	324	284	236	268
Received a new number:	6	3	3	4	2	3
Violated Suspended Sentence:	7	15	20	22	24	12
Returned Parole Violators:	105	103	78	81	80	46
Returned from Galen:	8	5	5	3	1	2
Returned from Warm Springs:	26	11	14	13	3	11
Returned Probation Violators:	2	3	6	3	2	5
Returned by Court Order:	0	2	1	2	0	2
Returned from Escape:	3	7	4	3	4	11
TOTAL RECEIVED:	589	520	455	415	357	360
RELEASES						
Parole regular:	262	243	301	239	177	181
Parole in custody:	19	23	32	21	28	24
Discharge Regular:	172	167	199	149	132	138
Discharge in Custody	11	4	4	3	2	5
Discharge & Remains:	4	3	3	4	2	3
Discharge by Court Order:	7	3	8	2	5	6
Discharge-Balance Suspended:	26	22	34	18	18	31
Transfer to Warm Springs:	29	11	16	11	10	9
Transfer to Galen:	9	10	7	2	1	2
Escaped:	3	6	4	2	7	15
Deceased:	6	1	3	2	2	0
Transfer to Miles City:						1
TOTAL RELEASED:	548	493	611	453	384	415
TOTAL NUMBER RECEIVED:	589	520	455	415	357	360
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED:	548	493	611	453	384	415
TOTAL NUMBER PROCESSED:	1137	1013	1066	868	741	775
COUNT AT START:	674	715	742	586	548	521
COUNT AT END:	715	742	586	548	521	466
AVERAGE DAILY COUNT:	675	720	669	558	529	497
FEMALE COMMITMENTS:	20	12	12	9	13	9
FEMALE RELEASES:	9	14	22	9	13	13
PAROLE VIOLATORS						
NUMBER PAROLED:	281	266	333	260	205	205
NUMBER VIOLATED:	105	103	78	81	80	46
PERCENTAGE RETURNED AS P.V.	38%	39%	23%	31%	39%	22%

(*) All figures in this report on new inmates received during the year. Does not include figures on those presently incarcerated.

CRIMES COMMITTED BY THOSE RECEIVED

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Forgery & other Check Charges:	37%	34%	35%	31%	33%	34½%
Burglary:	27%	29%	29%	29%	24%	29½%
Grand Larceny:	12%	14%	14%	13%	15%	12%
Using Auto W/O Consent:	5%	5%	5%	55%	2%	2%
Assault:	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	7%
Robbery:	3%	3%	3%	5%	5%	3%
Manslaughter:					4%	½%
Rape:					2%	2%
Lewd & Lascivious Act on Child:						2½%
Non-Support of Minor Children:						¼%
Murder:						½%
Malicious Destruction of Property:						¼%
Injuring a Public Jail:						¼%
Receiving Stolen Property:						2½%
Extortion:						½%
Escape from State Prison:						¼%
Procuring Woman for Immoral Purposes:						¼%
Possession or Selling Narcotics:						2½%
Carrying a Concealed Weapon:						¼%
MONTANA RESIDENTS	75%	76%	88%	76%	75%	75%
NO PRIOR COMMITMENTS	48%	52%	52%	55½%	54%	47%
AVERAGE AGE	32	31	31	29	30	28½
RACES						
WHITE:	78%	76%	77%	73%	72%	75%
INDIAN:	12%	16½%	19%	18%	18%	16%
INDIAN/WHITE:	6%	5%	1%	4%	6%	8%
MEXICAN:	2%	1½%	1%	½%	1%	¼%
NEGRO:	1%	½%	1½%	½%	1%	¼%
SPANISH:	1%	½%	½%	3%	1%	¼%
OTHER:				1%	1%	¼%
RELIGION						
PROTESTANT			61%	60%	52%	56%
CATHOLIC			34%	38%	45%	34%
NO RELIGION			5%	2%	3%	10%

AVERAGE TERM:	
1963:	3 years, 6 months, 15 days
1964:	3 years, 3 months, 24 days
1965:	2 years, 0 months, 21 days
1966:	4 years, 0 months, 8 days
1967:	3 years, 7 months, 11 days
1968:	4 years, 0 months, 2 days

AVERAGE EDUCATION (Not verified)	
1963:	9 years, 6 months
1964:	9 years, 8 months
1965:	10 years, 1 month
1966:	9 years, 8 months
1967:	9 years, 6 months
1968:	10 years, 0 months

COUNTIES OF COMMITMENT

COUNTY	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Yellowstone	53	41	35	41	37
Cascade	29	39	24	21	17
Missoula	8	20	12	9	13
Park	13	19	10	6	10
Valley	24	18	12	6	6
Custer	11	17	10	11	13
Hill	26	15	23	14	15
Rosebud	15	15	11	2	4
Flathead	17	13	13	18	19
Sheridan	2	12	4	1	4
Lewis & Clark	7	11	19	13	16
Big Horn	12	9	6	0	8
Powell	1	9	3	4	6
Glacier	8	8	4	2	2
Lincoln	8	7	4	4	4
Beaverhead	12	7	8	4	4
Fergus	9	5	6	7	7
Wheatland	8	6	4	1	0
Gallatin	6	5	6	3	9
Philips	1	5	3	1	0
Roosevelt	5	5	1	3	4
Dawson	7	4	4	8	5
Fallon	7	4	2	4	2
Musselshell	4	4	2	2	6
Teton	2	4	2	3	3
Lake	12	4	8	11	9
Chouteau	1	3	3	1	0
Madison	2	3	1	0	1
Ravalli	6	3	4	4	6
Silver Bow	20	3	10	11	2
Stillwater	1	3	1	0	1
Richland	9	3	7	7	6
Blaine	0	2	7	8	8
Broadwater	4	2	2	1	1
Carter	4	2	0	0	0
Pondera	4	2	3	6	7
Sanders	1	2	1	1	1
Wibaux	00	2	0	0	0
Carbon	6	1	2	2	0
Daniels	3	1	1	0	0
Deer Lodge	7	1	7	6	8
Garfield	0	1	1	2	0
Golden Valley	0	1	0	1	0
Judith Basin	1	1	0	0	1
Liberty	1	1	2	0	0
McCone	0	1	0	0	0
Meagher	2	1	2	1	0
Toole	7	1	5	6	5
Prairie	2	1	2	2	0
Granite	1	0	2	1	2
Sweet Grass	4	0	2	0	0
Powder River	0	0	2	0	4
Treasure	0	0	2	0	4
Jefferson	4	0	4	1	0
Mineral	1	0	2	2	3
Petroleum	1	1	0	0	0

COUNTIES OF COMMITMENT

COUNTY	1964	1965	1966
Yellowstone	53	41	35
Cascade	29	39	24
Missoula	8	20	12
Park	13	19	10
Valley	24	18	12
Custer	11	17	10
Hill	26	15	23
Rosebud	15	15	11
Flathead	17	13	13
Sheridan	2	12	4
Lewis & Clark	7	11	19
Big Horn	12	9	6
Powell	1	9	3
Glacier	8	8	4
Lincoln	8	7	8
Beaverhead	12	7	8
Wheatland	8	6	4
Fergus	9	5	6
Gallatin	6	5	6
Phillips	1	5	3
Roosevelt	5	5	1
Dawson	7	4	4
Fallon	7	4	2
Musselshell	4	4	2
Teton	2	4	2
Lake	2	4	8
Chouteau	1	3	3
Madison	2	3	1
Ravalli	6	3	4
Silver Bow	20	3	10
Stillwater	1	3	1
Richland	9	3	7
Blaine	0	2	7
Broadwater	4	2	2
Carter	4	2	0
Pondera	4	2	3
Sanders	1	2	1
Wibaux	0	2	0
Carbon	6	1	2
Daniels	3	1	1
Deer Lodge	7	1	7
Garfield	0	1	1
Golden Valley	0	1	0
Judith Basin	1	1	0
Liberty	1	1	2
McCone	0	1	0
Meagher	2	1	2
Toole	7	1	5
Prairie	2	1	2
Granite	1	0	2
Sweet Grass	4	0	2
Powder River	0	0	2
Treasure	0	0	1
Jefferson	4	0	4
Mineral	1	0	2
Petroleum	1	0	0

Montana State Prison

OFFICE OF THE WARDEN

DEER LODGE, MONTANA
59722